

CASTLE AT OKAYAMA, FROM ACROSS THE RIVER,

a Rich Banker.

BEAUTY AND COMFORT

(Copyright, 1900, by G. Frederick Wright.) Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

KOBE, Japan, April 30, 1900 Searching for the moraines of the giacial period in Japan is disappointing, for there are none. But the numerous castles which ered as historical moraines, representing the accumulations of a period of political and social life which has come to an end within the present generation.

These castles were the strongholds of the es, who correspond closely to the feudal barons of national Europe. In the flourishing days of the old regime there were about two hundred of these in Japan, territory, where he exercised authority over the people, and gave support to the mikado in matters pertaining to the general wel-Not all of the daimies were important enough to build castles, but more than e hundred did so, and study of these rel-is one of the two best ways by which to nception of the condition of the fore Japan's adoption of foreign

at Okayama is one of the few

OLD AND NEW JAPAN

An hour's stroll through its deserted halls is most impressive and instructive. The timbers of the frame work are of immense proportions. The living rooms are all in the interior and numerous enough to accommodate a great multitude after the Japanese style of living. There are no chimneys. The Japanese depend wholly on bruzlers for worming their rooms. When a Japanese warms his hands he thinks he is warm all over. Around the outside are the windows through which the whole surrounding country can be seen and through which missiles could be discharged upon an enemy that should get within close range. Broad shelves to hold the shields and small armor completely surround the outer halls, while racks to contain the swords and spears were interspersed at appropriate intervals.

tervals.
In one room was a large collection of In one room was a large concention of elegant sedan chairs, suspended upon poles and made to be carried by men at each end. In them the daimios and their court could travel around the country in luxurious ease. In olden times the routes of travel were along the crests of mountains, when they were not too high and too rugged.

Ged.

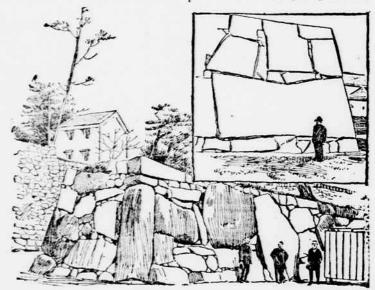
One thing to the lasting credit of these old-time barons was their love for the beauties of nature. This is still visible, not only in the adornments of their castles and of the parks surrounding them, but in the long lines of pine trees which mark the old roads of Japan. Often these can be seen from afar, along the crest of some mountain ridge, where the trains of the daimios wound their slow length along as they went to pay court to the emperor at his central place of residence. The joy of such journeys, to those who love natural scenery, as the Japanese do, goes far to compensate for all the discomforts of such travel in other respects. When one rides through the contracted valley, in the stuffy railroad coaches of the present regime and breathes the dense clouds of tobacco smoke that fill first and third-class coaches alike, he is willing to grant that not all the blessings of life in Japan are with the present generation. One thing to the lasting credit of these

Home of a Japanese Banker.

The house of Taishakwan is one of the oldest in Japan. Its present head is Kiwabata, one of the wealthiest bankers in Osaka. Through the kindness of one of the foreign physicians of the place, who had been frequently consulted by them in cases of dangerous illness, I was permitted to visit the Taishakwan residence and to examine its numerous objects of interest. Such an opportunity is so rare that it is

worm describing.

To begin with, it should be remembered that the family are Buddhists of the strictest type. Two immense golden fish, twelve feet, long, adorn the highest corners of the roaf. The house stands upon a conspicuous bing. feet, long, adorn the highest corners of the roof. The house stands upon a conspicuous bluff, commanding the city, the surrounding fertile plain and the encircling mountains in the distance. I have called it a house, but it is rather a series of low buildings connected by verandas, all surrounding a Japanese garden on the side hill nearly an acre in extent. In this garden there is every imaginable variety of dwarfed and flowering trees and shrubs, and of land-scanes in miniature, really making a world



HUGE STONES IN ANCIENT JAPANESE FORTIFICATIONS.

for these works and provide the necessaries of life. These had no voice in the government, but were completely at the mercy of the daimlo and his relatiners. The retainers formed a military class, called samural, who alone were permitted to bear arms, but who had no regular pay for their services. They were, however, supported by their chief, and were kept continually about his person. Adjoining the castle there was an extensive and beautiful park, where this court usually lived, resorting to the castle only in time of danger.

A Stroll Through the Castle.

The park at Okayama is still kept up by the city authorities. The castle grounds are now occupied by the public school the city authorities. The castle grounds are now occupied by the public school buildings, but the wooden castle is in private hands and is fast passing into decay.

Oom Paul is not the first man who has found that throwing down the gauntiet was merely a preliminary to throwing up the sponge.—Puck.

the vanished daimlo's power. As everywhere in Japan, pleturesque and lefty mountains bound the horizon. But the castle stands in the midst of a fertile valley completely covered with fields of rice and wheat and barley and rape. When we were led on and on, until at length we brought up in a house theater, richly ornamented and large enough to accommodate several hundred sitting on their feet in the latter part of April, the plain seemed to be covered with brilliant go den bossoms of this latter important product of the country. From here the mind's eye could take in at a gance the former political and social life of the empire. It all resied upon a most elaborate system of atribulture, supported by really scientific brigation.

The hills are terrneed as far up as the slopes permit, and the valley is intersected with canals which convey the life-giving water to the fields. A dense population of farmers and laborers was necessary to care for these works and provide the necessaries of life. These had no voice in the government, but were completely at the mercy of the daimlo and his retainers. The retainers formed a military class, called samural, who alone were permitted to bear arms, but who had no regular pay for their services. They were, however, supported by their evelopes containing slight gifts from which we were to choose at random. Mine was a small bronze image of the good of the date. which we were to choose at random. Mine was a small bronze image of the god of wealth. At the door the ladies of the house surrounded us and assisted us in putting on our overcoats and shoes, and showered upon us their pleasant smiles as we rode away in our jinrickshas. We were not sorry that we missed the train.

G. FREDERICK WHITE.

OPINION IN ENGLAND

Chinese Crisis Will Lead to All Sorts of Complications.

RESULTS OF THE ARMY SCANDALS

American Engineers Given Warm Reception in London.

PEANUTS FOR THE PEOPLE

LONDON, July 3, 1900.

The news from China grows graver as the days go on, and it certainly looks as though all Europe and the United States would be drawn into a great war. The war with the Chinese may not be of long duration, but what may follow that war no man may predict. Signs are not wanting already of trouble to come.

Surprise is expressed that the allied

forces at Taku, numbering in all some thirteen thousand or more, have not made another advance on Pekin. I have good ground for saying that the delay is due to disagreement among the powers as to who shall have charge of the expedition.

Russia claims the leadership, and the other powers, especially England and Gerregard Russia with suspicion. France is willing to support Russia, but the United States declines to assume any definite attitude at present. What is giving considerable anxiety to the British foreign office is the fact that an understanding has been come to between Russia and Japan whereby Russia is willing for as many Japanese troops as possible to be landed in China for the purpose of quelling the disturbances.

Japan and Russia

This turn of affairs has caused great surprise in diplomatic circles, because it has been expected all along that Russia would stoutly resist large Japanese forces being sent to China. Indeed, in the case of trouble between the powers, England and Japan were expected to stand together. However, if my information is correct, the world will learn in the next few days from events that Japan has allied herself with Russia. The details of the bargain are secret. As to the fate of the Europeans the general impression among diplomatists is that it is sealed. Little hope of their relief is left. Among the measures suggested if the

murder of the ambassadors be confirmed are the punishment of the empress and her underlings, and the burning of Pekin.

The latter would be adantageous as a sanitary measure. It is the filthiest city on the face of the earth, and nothing but fire would purify it. The crime would also precipitate a dissolution of the Chinese empire.

A Gloomy Outlook.

There are grave fears that China is on the eve of such a terrible upheaval as revolutionized Japan preliminary to its cpening to civilization. The effect would be more horrible in China, not only because it has ten or twelve times the population of Japan, but also because the Chinese, moving slowly, also move heavily. There is no doubt of what will happen if there is a widespread rising. In that case the powers will at once send their armies into China and take possession of it, each

in its own sphere.

It is not anticipated there would be dif-It is not anticipated there would be difficulty in the great powers taking possession of China. The army, in which I include only the troops armed with modern weapons, does not exceed 100,000 men, and would soon be disposed of. As for administering the country, the Manchus, who have held it so long, are as much foreigners as any of the great powers that now stand on the threshold.

and picturesque wooden building in which the daimle and the garrison took refuge in time of war.

Massive Fortifications.

The extent and massiveness of the ancient Japanese fortifications never fail to surprise the visitor. The outer walls at Tokio, which inclose the residence of the present emperor, are fully eight miles in extent, while the inner walls would altogether measure about as much more. The meants are fully two hundred feet high, and of great thickness. So well built are they that, as the trees growing upon them show, they have stood for three or four hundred years old.

The most surprising thing of all is the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of of Japanes history. The most surprising thing of all is the size of some of of papanese history. The most surprising thing of all is the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of of Sone of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought wrough which we have been brought over a constant with the size of some of the stones wrought into the size of some of the stones wrought wrought when the size of some of the stones wrought wrought with the size of some of the stones wrought wrought was a stantant wrought was a stantant wrou

blacker news from China has not served to divert either parliamentary or public at-tention from the medical hospital question in South Africa

The English War Scandals,

As I intimated some time since, scandals were sure to arise in connection with the war in South Africa, and now, apart from the gross one attaching to the contracts for army clothing, which is now being gently probed by eminently respectable gentlemen forming the parliamentary com-mittee, the charges brought by Burdett gentlemen forming the parliamentary committee, the charges brought by Burdett Courts against the military hospitals promise to develop into a scandal which will overshadow all the rest. It comes so near the heart of the common people that it excites a general interest throughout the country and will not be laid to rest without a strict inquiry.

While there is general agreement as to the necessity of inquiry into the question of the South African hospitals, there is a strong objection to a mere departmental

a strong objection to a mere departmental committee, as suggested by the govern-ment. It is evident that if the matter is to be probed to the bottom it must be a very strong body that will make the in-quiry. It will also be necessary to secure adequate protection for witnesses who speak the truth, and it may be expedient to have the power to administer an oath. Effect of the Revelations.

I understand that the Matron's Council

intend to demand that a woman of experience and skill in the work of nursing should be placed on the committee which is to investigate the maladministration of the hospital system in South Africa.

Whatever may be the result of the revelation of the scandals in South African hospitals, they have already had one result. They have driven off indefinitely the genereal election and made it impossible this year. To go to the country with these almost fatal to the government. The ordinary elector would not appreciate the questions raised by the government about the difficulties of transport. All that would be known was that the sick and wounded had been very badly treated, and he would, very properly, hold the government responsible.

For many weeks and months the question of the treatment of the wounded will fulthe minds of the people. Mr. Coutts' revelations have produced a great effect in the country, and his speech in parliament has intensified the interest of the country in the matter. Whatever may be the result of the revela

American Engineers in London.

Although the 200 American engineers who are holding their thirty-second annual con-vention at Westminster had about as miserable a day yesterday as it is possible to imagine in the month of July, they met a reception as to the cordiality of which there can be no doubt. They are mostly members of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, although several colonial engineering societies are also represented. Sir Douglas Fox, in welcoming the visitors at the rooms of the institute of the civil engineers, said that he and his

colleagues in receiving them beneath their roof were only returning in some degree the wonderful kindness with which English engineers were invasiably received on the other side of the Atlantic. The remarks of Sir Douglas were received with evident appreciation, especially when he added that he was convinced that the American nation was to have a great deal to do with the future of the world, and from American engineers in particular the English members of that profession had much to learn, for Americans were much less untrammelled with old traditions such as effected their English brothers. Last evening the visitors held a meeting in the same rooms, when a discussion took place on the "Height of Buildings."

Today other subjects of professional interest were discussed, and the program of gatherings for the remainder of the week comprises a visit to Windsor Castle on Wednesday, the queen having walved the usual restriction forbidding visitors while the court is in residence there; a reception by the president and council of the Institution of Civil Engineers in the London Guild Hall on Thursday, and on Friday visits to Warwick Castle, where the earl and countess will meet the members at luncheon in the park and to Stratford-on-Avon.

American Peanuts.

As I was coming into the city one day

American Peanuts. As I was coming into the city one day last week on the underground, a man at the other end of the compartment wanted to know if he was in the right train for Mark Lane. His intonation was of the sort that grows only in America, and when I

that grows only in America, and when I had answered his question I said: "Aren't you an American?"
"Bet your life!"
"So am I," I replied, and he rushed up to me, grabbed my hand and wrung it as if I were the only person in the town who could speak his language. "I come from the glorious town of Pittsburg," he said, "and I'm over here to introduce the little American peanut into England. Say, ain't that a great scheme? What do you think showing these here people how to appreciate a

a great scheme? What do you think showing these here people how to appreciate a peanut?"

I told him that peanuts could be bought in London, but that they were not good or very fresh, and wished him success.

"Say," he replied, "I'm just going to push this scheme through if it takes a leg. I'll make the British matron eat peanuts or I'll die in the attempt. Here, let me give you my card."

The card had rounded corners ,and on it was printed "American Peanut Co., New York, London and Paris. Managing Director, H. T. Harris."

"You're Mr. Harris?" I inquired.

Col. Seller's Up to Date.

Col. Seller's Up to Date. "Harris is my name. But, say, this ain't no company. I'm the whole push, but it of men in it. Say, d'you notice the New York, London and Paris? Ain't that great? York, London and Paris? Ain't that great? I ain't goin' to give this country no exclusive right to the little peanut. Not on your life. I'm goin' to give Paris a taste of that berry when it's roasted proper. I just been over to the exhibition, an' I think I can make a fortune sellin' peanuts there. It's a hot scheme, ain' it? You bet it is. Don't think it's all a cinch, though. Say, what do you think? I got ten ton o' the stuff down at Siepney, and I hain't been able to get it off the ship because there's been a strike. But that didn't jar me. By gad, I hustled 'round them men and got the nuts off in double quick time. But the dock master says I got to cart the stuff dock master says I got to cart the stuff gad, I hustled 'round them men and got the nuts off in double quick time. But the dock master says I got to cart the stuff away because it takes up all the room on the dock. They hain't got no place to move about in. I been tellin' them to hold their horses. Where do they think I can take ten ton of peanuts to? They ain't any little parcel you can cart with you when you go visitin'. But, by jimminy, I got to get them away pretty quick, or they'll spoil. I guess I'll have to hire a whole section of the town to keep 'em in. Gee, but there's a pile o' them. That ain't the only thing that's botherin' me, though. Can't find a place to roast the nuts. A peanut roaster is one o' the modern improvements London isn't up to yet. I got a scheme all right. I'm goin' down to the coffee roasters now an' see whether I can't get some firm to contract an' roast my nuts for me. Say, there ain't any difference between roasting a coffee bean and a peanut, is there? I don't think there is. Any way, that is the only wrinkle I can think of. Dang it, that shows that a man never knows what he's got to buck up against in London. I never thought I'd have any trouble in having the blamed stuff roasted when I brought !t over. But you bet your boots I'll get over this some way. I'm a Yank, I am."

over. But you bet your boots I'll get ove this some way. I'm a Yank, I am." Cause for Surprise.

We were approaching a station, and I handed my card to Mr. Harris. "Say," said he, "you are in the newspaper business? Shoo! that so? Well, say; I want to see more of you. Suppose we get out here and

I had to confess that I didn't smile which fact seemed to surprise the peanut man greatly. "What! in the newspaper business and

den't smile? Well, that beats me."

I was on the platform now, and as the train moved off I called, "Come round to to see me and don't forget to bring some peanuts with you."

He thrust his head way out of the window and called back, "I won't forget; and, say, don't forget to give me a write-up."

I have told the story just as it occurred,

I have told the story just as it occurred, except I have altered the peanut man's name, as I have no intention of giving him the write-up he expects at present.

Mars vs. Cupid.

Much amusement has been created by he conduct of the authorities in ordering young Mr. Cornwallis West back to South He was shortly to be married to Lady Randolph Churchill, but the "exigencies of military duty," to use the phrase of cies of military duty," to use the phrase of the hour, may prevent the marriage from coming off. Mr. West had been invalided home from South Africa, and it is believed that his family would not object to seeing the marriage off. The couple are, it is said, violently in love, and they may get married before he leaves.

At The Star Office.

Among those who have registered at the Washington Star office in Trafalgar Square are: Dr. and Mrs. Barrie, E. A. de Schwei nitz, Miss Virginia Fatnall Peacock, J. F. Murray, Gen. D. S. Stanley, A. Maurice Low, Mrs. F. W. Landor, Miss A. Flawr nd Dr. Thomas Miller of Washington; R. S Millett, R. D. Spalding, and Mrs. George King, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Hert, Chicago; G. F. Mack, Cincinnati; John W. Hering, Delaware; Leo J. Frank-enthen, Bosion; Isaac D. Thalmann, Balti-more; Capt. Julian Betton, Tallahassee. L. H. MOORE.

A Scandal Spoiled.

From the Philadelphia Press. Miss Goussip-"I haven't heard anything of Miss Pechis since I got back from broad.'

Miss Kidder-"No; she's living under another name now." Miss Goussip (scenting a scandal)—"Aha I thought that girl would come to that She thought she was so handsome, and—" Miss Kidder—"So did Mr. Milyuns. That's

now she happened to become Mrs. Mil "Does it pain you to be so tanned by the "Not half so much es ter be tanned by the sun?" asked the sympathetic lady.
"Not half so much es ter be tanned by the father," replied the bright boy.—Philadelphia North American.

Morning and Evening. Walter Malone in the Outlook.

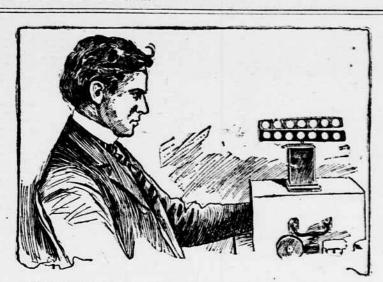
In vanished years it seemed an easy task,
Th win the hearts of others on our way;
To gain affection only meant to ask,
To love meant only to be young and gay. But like a rich convolvulus in bloom
Amid the summer, under morning a Amid the summer, under morning skies, Young Love before the noentide meets his doom, And in his splendor and his glory dies.

Or like an oriole from tropic lands That blazes by us on a brilliant wing, He files afar to unknown foreign strands When autumn gales their withered leaflets fling.

Like blackened torches in the heart's dark vaults, Are all the arts and wiles we used of yore; For those who love us learn to find our faults, And, having found them, never love us more. of brown, Your eyes no longer dewy, bright and blue, Your cheek no longer like a peach's down.

And you are like a faithful mocking bird Amid the gloam of life's fast fading light, Whose strange and sweet love-lyrics still are In brown boughs of the dim October night. Or like a holly in the Christmas snows
Still green when summer verdure all is shed,
Or like an autumn violet that blows
Beneath brown_leaves, when other blooms are
dead.

When we were young and gay, and you were fair. We thought that love with youth would all be o'er; But 1 kiss your face grown old with care. We find, dear heart, we never loved before



SUBJECT BEING PUT TO SLEEP BY HYPNOTIC MIRROR.

HYPNOTISM BY MAIL

Modern Institutes for Turning Out Amateur Svengalis.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS ENTERPRISE

Opens Up a Field of Opportunity for Evil Doers.

HOW LESSONS ARE GIVEN

"Hypnotism taught by mail!"

The idea is fascinating-dangerously fascinating. The price is meager-dangerously meager. We see the enterprise more and more widely advertised from month to month. Tom, Dick and Harry-or any unscrupulous degenerate-can become a monarch of esoteric science, an emperor of sorcery, in less than a jiffy.

For the benefit of Evening Star readers I have been pursuing various and sundry art." According to my long-distance "professors" I have purchased all educational qualifications essential to a Svengali of the

first magnitude. I possess the secret power to make you obey my most tyrannical command, swallow and digest my most barefaced lie, grovel before me in most servile dread, deed to me your vast estate. I have had convirgin hearts, the mystic spade of the underminer of family hearthstones, the magic battering ram of the wrecker of happy homes. I am the hoodoo's Jonah and the Jonah's hoodoo, too. And it cost me "but a dime, 10 cents, the tenth part of a dollar." This was the price of one "p rional course, at least. Others came higher. One of my preceptors encourages me to penetrate deeper into the unknown and avail myself of several post-graduate courses, "some of them being sold alone," writes he, "as high as \$50 and \$100." "Progress" is his watchword. Look out for a Svengali trust!

Some of these "mail courses" are printed in cheap pamphlet form. Others are in typewriting neatly mime graphed. One professor adopting the latter scheme binds each "course" under a cover adorned by huge gilt letters and groups of line cut showing the marvelous antics which the victims of amateur hypnotism can be made homes. I am the hoodoo's Jonah and the

victims of amateur hypnotism can be made victims of amateur hypnotism can be made to perform. "It is a scientific fact that any one can hypnotize if they only learn the right method of doing it," is a sample of his literary talent and persuasive force. All of these long-distance professors adopt the "step right up, gents," style of the side show barker.

Easy Methods of Svengallizing.

I have already mastered several scores of distinct methods of Svengaliizing helpless victims. I say "mastered" because mastery, according to my instructors, arrives

Method number one is to place my vic tim upon an easy chair or couch and lay my hand, with fingers extended, over his head. Then I must "make passes" down nead. Then I must make passes down toward his extremities, as near his face and body as possible, but "without touching him." (I must not "touch" him until he becomes unconscious. Otherwise he may call in the police). I must take care at the becomes unconscious. Otherwise he may call in the police). I must take care at the end of each pass to close my hand until it returns to his head. Then I must extend my fingers and proceed as before. Once in awhile I must point my fingers close to his eyes. Continuing this performance until his eyelids quiver, I must all the while earnestly will that he derive benefit therefrom. If I ralse his hand and find that it falls like a dead weight; if I tuck up his eyelids and find his eyeballs turned upward and wandering; or if I find his pupils much enlarged and failing to grow smaller when a lighted candle is held near them, then I may rest reasonably assured that the jig is up with him. To be positive I may give him a vigorous jam with a pin applied to the back of his hand. Then if he fails to jump, I may be satisfied that he is mine for keeps. Next I should place my hand on his forehead and thus deepen his sleep. But "as a rule" I must avoid concentrating my hypnotic force upon his brain or heart. Otherwise I may chance to kill him, leave him a feaming idiot or meet with some such trifling accident liable to shrink his confidence.

Other Tricks of the Trade.

Adopting another prescribed method, I nust first banish fear from my victim's mind by discoursing in silver-tongued eloquence upon the benefits of hypnotism. Then I must exclaim: "Look at me and think of nothing but sleep! Your evelids begin to feel heavy, your eyes tired! They begin to wink, they are getting moist, you cannot see distinctly! They are closed!" cannot see distinctly! They are closed!"
Seme patients will be so completely overcome by my self-assurance as to fall instantly into helpless slumber. With the
more stubborn I must gesticulate for emphasis. "It makes little difference what
sort of gesture is made." I can stand on
my head and wave my feet, if I desire. If
the gesticulation method does not work, I
must hold two fingers of my right hand before his eyes and ask him to look at them.
Then, if success is not met, I can pass both
hands several times before his eyes and
persuade him to stare me full in the face
and concentrate his attention upon the idea
of sleep. Then I must pow-wow to him persuate min to state me and in the lace and concentrate his attention upon the idea of sleep. Then I must pow-wow to him awhile longer and glibly lie to him until he is deceived into the belief that his eyes are closing; that he cannot possibly open them, whether or no. If he then fails to sleep I must blandly assure him that sleep is not essential, anyway; that he is hypnotized, though wide awake. If he persistently refuses to close his lids after all this, I must then close them for him. That is an easy matter. I must stretch them slowly over his eyes. I must hold them shut for awhile, assuring him that they are stuck together; that his desire for sleep is becoming greater and greater. If this is said in a voice becoming lower and lower, sleep will ensue in three minutes.

Should these simple methods fail I must take up some bright, glistening object and held to the new of the surrece.

ake up some bright, glistening object and hold it at an angle of forty-five degrees before his eyes, at a distance of a foot there-from. This will impart the greatest possi-ble strain to his optics and their lids. His pupils will grow smaller, then larger, then "wary" in expression. Still holding the "wary" in expression. Still holding the bright object in my left hand, two fingers

wary in expression. Still holding the bright object in my left hand, two fingers of my right must be moved from the object toward his eyes, which will probably close involuntarily. All this while my victim must be concentrating his mind upon sleep and picturing to himself that he is going into the hypnotic condition.

I may further command a stubborn subject to close his eyes and to gaze at an imaginary spot on the middle of his forehead. While he is doing this I should grasp his head and press the ball of my thumb between his eyes—upon his "organ of individuality." Then I must snap my fingers near his left ear, tell him to open his eyes, command him to close them and say "Sleep! Sleep! Sleep!" If this falls I can iet him close his eyes, place my fingers on his forehead and tell him to imagine he sees them there, suggesting all the while that

his eyelids are growing heavy, his thoughts confused.

Candle Behind a Beer Bottle.

According to some other "professors," can place a ighted candle behind a beer bottle and hypnotize my victim by making him gaze upon the spot where the light fo-cuses itself. I can produce the same effect if I make him gaze long at a spot upon the celling. Holding a mirror before him, he can look steadily into the pupils of his own eyes and thus hypnotize himself. If he stares at a match held close to his eyes

eyes and thus hypnotize himself. If he stares at a match held close to his eyes while it burns, closes his cyes when it goes out and does not open them until another is lighted, he will probable go to sleep after concentrating his vision upon the third match. He will do so more surely if I emphasize the fact that this third match will do the work. If these tests are not successful I can make him stare at his own nose or at his ten finger nails held close before him, gazing at each of the latter in turn. It is also recommended that he be required to hold a pencil between his teeth and run his eyes along its length.

The photograph of a strange person taken while gazing directly at the camera will hypnotize my victim if I make him stare it steadily in the eyes for a long time. I must previously suggest to him that it is the picture of the greatest hypnotist in the world. A large, staring eye skillfully drawn upon white paper should have the same effect. Other tricks are to close the subject's eyes and make him count the bricks along the corner of an imaginary high building, or require him to turn over the leaves of a book and imagine that he sees "sleep" printed upon each page. During all these processes he must be assured in the most convincing language that he is going to sleen, that his eyes are growing heavy, that his mind is becoming a perfect blank.

Good Way to Make Maniacs.

Sleep having been induced by one of the nethods, my victim's will is now in the palm of my hand. Perhaps I have twisted his eyes into criss-crosses which he can never straighten out, but that does not matter. According to one of my teachers, I may now allow him to open his eyes, and I may lead him, still hypnotized, into an imaginary garden, where he is devouring fruits and picking flowers. I may mentally discovers aginary garden, where he is devouring fruits and picking flowers. I may mentally discover a swarm of bees and amuse myself by watching him fight them. Perhaps he will roll on the floor in his efforts to brush them off. He may cry like a child as he suffers the imaginary agony of their stings. Granting that this demonstration of my power has not 'eft him a raving maniac. I may next offer him an onion. If I tell him that it is a delicious peach he will devour it "with much gusto." I can quite as readily make him believe that water is cologne, honey, wormwood, vinegar or wine. If I tell him he 's a woman he will assume a feminine voice and carriage. If I draw a chaik line upon the floor and tell him he cannot cross it, but to try, he will endeavor to do so and surely fail. I can suggest that a penny on the floor is too heavy to be picked un. He will then be unable to lift it. Similarly I can convince him that a cane is a snake, a chair a feroclous animal, a handkerchief a revolting rentile. I may suggest that needles or pins stuck through his tongue, ears or cheeks will cause him no pain, and he will not flinch when I insert them. Such tests and many others are actually prescribed to the amateur Svengall. May we not look for a vast increase in our insane population while the "hypnotism by mail" fad is in vogue?

Making Criminals of the Innocent.

Making Criminals of the Innocent.

any victim, after repeated seances, such as described, will be ripe for tests in "post hypnotic suggestion." While he is in the hypnotic state I can command that when the clock strikes such-and-such he must do so-and-so. Then I can awaken him. At the prescribed hour he will obey the order given, though no renewal of my influence has meanwhile intervened. If I tell him to amputate his leg, to set his neighbor's house aftre, to take poison, to jump out the window or to murder someone he will help-lessly obey mc. Quite as readily can I make him sign promissory can be described, will be ripe for tests in "post hypnotic suggestion." While he is in the hypnotic state I can command that when the clock strikes such-and-such he must do so-and-so. Then I can awaken him. At the prescribed, will be ripe for tests in "post hypnotic suggestion." While he is in the hypnotic state I can command that when the clock strikes such-and-such he must do so-and-so. Then I can awaken him. At the prescribed, will be ripe for tests in "post hypnotic state I can command that when the clock strikes such-and-such he must do so-and-so. Then I can awaken him. At the prescribed, will be repeated a seances, such as described, will be repeated be repeated by not can produce under the best conditions should not be deprived of the conditions should not be deprived of the opportunity to sell in the world's markets. This is the significance of the economic and political problem which confronts the amount of the world's markets. This is the significance of the economic and political problem which confronts the amount of the world's markets. This is the significance of the economic and political problem which confronts the amount of the world's markets. This is the significance of the economic and political problem which confronts the amount of the world's markets. This is the significance of the economic and political problem which confronts the amount of the world's markets. This is the significance of the economic and political problem which confro window or to murder someone he will help-lessly obey mé. Quite as readily can I make him sign promissory notes, deeds, checks or any other documents. The "pro-fessor" who distributes this edifying sug-gestion among the youth of the country and among any element of society able to pay his paltry price adds that such uses of hyp-notism would be "immoral." Yet he does not fall to indicate just how they can be applied nor to add that the crime thus in-duced "could never be proven if you com-manded the subject before he did it that he would positively never have any remem-brance of the act."

Hypnotism by 'Phone. I am further told how I may command

my subject to become immediately hypnotized and to come to me at once whenever and wherever I may see him. I may thus pick him out of any crowd. First I must suggest that when I point my finger at him he cannot resist the desire to approach me. he cannot resist the desire to approach me. By mail, telegraph or 'phone, I may exert my influence against his shattered will. He will be unable to resist. 'When you hear me say, through the telephone: 'Sleep! Go to sleep,' your right hand will become numb and insensible,' I may remark while he is in the hypnotic state. Calling him to the 'phone a long time afterward and repeating the mandate. I can cause his right hand to fall to his side, limp and lifeless, If while he is hypnotized I assure him that he will obey a telegram or letter, addressed to him wherever he may be and summoning him to me, my power to call him, even from the remotest corners of the earth, will have become assured. If while he is hypnotized I assure him that he will obey a telegram or letter, addressed to him wherever he may be and summoning him to me, my power to call him, even from the remotest corners of the earth, will know become assured. I may also put

How to Become Clairvoyant. To hypnetize myself I must recline

ortably upon an easy chair or bed. My every muscle must be relaxed. I must ci my eyes, turn them inward and downward, imagining that I see my breath drawn in and out my postrils, like smoke. I will soon

nis own. I must then ask him how I should proceed to arouse him. Whatever he advises will do the work. He may beg for more sleep. In that event I may say: "In exactly three hours you will awaken." The time having expired I must clap my hands and exclaim: "All right, your time is up! Wake up!" Then he will open his eyes and return to his normal senses.

him to sleep from any distance. I must not fail, in the latter case, to suggest that he slumber only during a prescribed period. Otherwise he will remain helpless until I

ome to him and personally arouse him.

come to him and personally arouse him.

One "mail course" sets forth the care which the amsteur Svengali must exert in learning the art of awakening his victims. This is but a confession of the great danger of imparting such powers to unskiliful hands. To arouse my sleeping subject I should blow on his forehead or fan with a few "transverse passes" across his head. If his eyes do not readily open I must then rub the tips of my thumbs briskly from the root of his nose outward toward his temples and renew the blowing or fanning. If this fails, I should tell him to count ten and assure him that when he reaches nine he will suddenly awaken. Fall-ure of all these methods will be assurance that he is not under my control, but under his own. I must then ask him how I should proceed to arouse him. Whatever he advises will dealers.

imagining that I see my breath drawn in and out my nostrils, like smoke. I will soon grow dizzy, experience a sinking sensation, lose my power to move and fai into hypnotic sleep. To those questioning me while in this state I will often become clairvoyant, revealing the future of my own life; the past and future of others.

Many of these so-called "professors" teach me how to disobey the laws instituted against amateur practice of medichine. To cure "warts, tumors and cancers," for instance, it is prescribed that I must rub these growths with my fingers, at the same time concentrating my mind upon the desired effect. Having first suggested that they will disappear within two weeks, the cure will be realized in that time.

The worst that can be said of the "hypnotism taught by mail" industry is that many of these instructions sold to amateurs are indeed sufficient to develop, in the aggressive and persevering, actual hypnotic powers. Many of the methods suggested above, but not given in detail, are not "fakes," If applied by any one of reasonable self-assurance they will prove successful, so far as the mere induction of the hypnotic influence is concerned. It would indeed be possible for an unscrupulous amateur thus instructed to gain control of his victim to such a degree as to make him a forger, an incendiary or even a murderer. I have this on the authority of several scientific hypnologists who have studied their science under the best masters of Europe. Do not our states and territories stand in sore need of a law restricting the practice of hypnotism to licensed physicians?

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, Jr.

The United States as a World Power. Charles A. Conant, in the July Forum.

The appearance of the United States in the circle of world powers, although seemingly sudden and unexpected, has been a natural evolution of recent political and economic tendencies. The time has come when the intensity of the struggle for new markets and for opportunities for investment has forced the great commercial nations, by the instinct of self-preservation, to demand that the field of competition be kept open, even by the exercise, if neces-sary, of paramount military force. In sup-porting this demand the United States will obey the motive of enlightened self-interest which actuates other producing nations. She cannot take any other course without condemning herself to industrial stagnation at home as well as to a loss in prestige abroad. The appearance of foreign states as borrowers in the New York money market is one of the many signs that the period of economic isolation for the United States is drawing to an end, and that she must enter into the competition for the world market and into the field of international finance.

In this contest the problem for the United States, on the economic side, is to attain the greatest producing capacity by the efficiency of competitive machinery and labor, while on the political side it is to keep open the opportunity for the free play of this which actuates other producing nations,

while on the political side it is to keep open the opportunity for the free play of this competitive power in the world's markets. If commercial freedom were the rule among nations, so that there could be no discrimination against the most efficient producer, the industries of the United States would need no political support in the contest for commercial suppremacy. But, by reason of the conditions which have prevailed in the world from the beginning, under which diplomatic finesse and military force have been brought to the support of

From "Personal Recollections," by Sutherland Ed-wards.

When I first made Crulkshank's acquaintance he had quite lately, by a sudden reaction, become a violent teetotaler, and from that time forward he saw in strong drink the origin of all evil. Nor did he ever miss an opportunity of expounding his views on the subject. One day he seized in the street a man who had been trying to pick his pocket, and, not content with giv-ing him in charge, administered to him a ing him in charge, administered to him a lecture on the evils of intemperance. "I feel sure," he said "that you have been demoralized and ruined by love of drink. I, on the other hand, have not touched a drop of intoxicating liquor for the last twenty years."

"What!" exclaimed the horrified prisoner; "Tve let myself be took by a teetotaler! Why, if I'd known you was a water drinker. I'd have knocked your bloomin head off!"

Woman's Dress at Home.

From the Ladies' Home Journal At home a woman should be guided in desire to please than elsewhere. Her husband may be the most unobservant of men,

A "HEAP O' COMFORT" FOR FATHER.



Tourist (in North Spain)—"Are there any brigands about he Guide—"Yes, senor. They keep hotels!"